



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

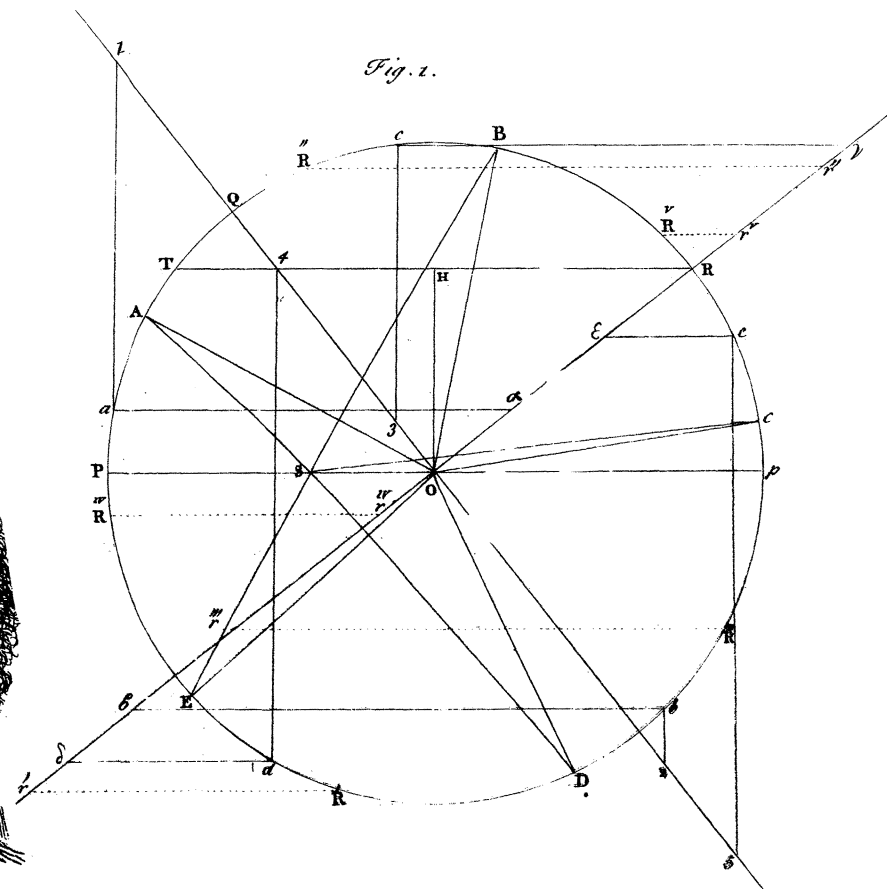
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



cadat in chordam RT normalis OH . Et moduli angulorum a 1, b 2, c 3, &c. signis gaudebunt affirmativis si a punctis a, b, c , &c. tendunt secundum directionem HO , negativis si secundum contrariam. 4. Producatur radius PO donec circumferentiæ denuo occurrat in p , & anguli SAO , SBO , SCO , &c. ut & ASO , BSO , CSO , &c. sumi debent affirmative si existunt in semicirculo superiore PRp , negative si in inferiore. Et secundum has regulas signa quantitatum quibus areæ exprimuntur nostræ figuræ accommodavimus.

VII. *Casus rarissimus Plicæ Polonicæ enormis à D. Abrahamo Vaterno, M. D. Prof. Anatom. Wittemberg. & R. S. S. per D. Conradum Sprengell, Equitem, M. D. R. S. S. & Coll. Med. Lond. Licent. communicatus. Vid. TAB. II. Fig. 2.*

FŒMINA rustica in Polonia, in terris Principis Radzivil, anno ætatis decimo quinto, viro nupta, incidit decimo octavo, in morbum Poloniæ Endemium, qui Plica Polonica a capillo inenodabili vocatur. Hanc Plicam per quinquaginta annos fœmina gestavit, ac per totum fere illud tempus dolore arthritico et contracturis tandemque marasmo universali corporis afflicta tecto affixa fuit, tandemque senio confecta anno ætatis septuagesimo octavo diem suum obiit.

obiit. *Fœminam* istam adhuc viventem vidit non tantum, & hac figura ad vivum depingere curavit, sed ipsam Plicam post obitum resectam secum Wittebergam attulit Clariss. D. Flouricke dicti Principis Medicus. Erat autem Plica (quatuor ultias longa, palmum lata, duosque pollices crassa, sed altero tanto longior foret, ipso referente, nisi magna ejus pars, temporis quo ægra decubuit diuturnitate, squalore & attritu consumpta fuisset. Hunc ergo Casum penitus extraordinarium, illustrissimæ Societati Regali exponere volui. Spero autem fore, ut impostero de circumstantiis singularibus hujus casus a laudato Viro certior reddar, quas alio tempore communicabo.

VIII. *An Extract of a Letter from Sir Conrad Sprengell, M. D. R. S. S. & Coll. Med. Lond. Licen. to Dr. Mortimer; wherein he inclosed the foregoing Account of the Plica Polonica; together with an Article from the Breslaw Sammlung von Natur- und Medicin, &c. Geschichten upon the same Subject, translated from the High-Dutch by Dr. Mortimer, R. S. Secr.*

S I R,

January 20th, 1739.

* * * **T**HE PLICA has been always related, and thought to be a Distemper, and to proceed from a Fever or Convulsions; but for my Part, from the best Information I could get concerning it, I